[The Editor would be glad to receive articles of from 3,000 to 6,000 words, or serial papers of greater length, for publication on the first page of, and written exclusively for, THE NATIONAL TELEVISE. The subjects submitted should be of interest to the veterans in general, and should be treated with especial regard to historical accuracy of statement. Articles on the beinvior of some particular regiment or brigade on some field whereon it distinguished itself, in some campaign in which it took a prominent part, in some slege wherein it acted defensively or offensively; reminiscences of prison life, the march or the camp; personal adventures, all such are solicited. Shorter papers, of from 500 to 1,000 words, and of the same charac ter, are also desired for "Fighting Them Over, All articles will receive consideration, and if avail able will have insertion. Stamps should be in closed if it is desired that the manuscript be returned if unavailable.

A WILD RIDE.

Raiding With Wilson in the Enemy's Coun-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Third Division of Cavalry, Army of the James, commanded by Gen. Kautz, joined Gen. Wilson Jan. 21, 1864, at Blanford, a town on the Suffolk Railroad a few miles south of Petersburg. The First Brigade, of 5th Pa. and 3d N. Y., Col. West commanding, and the Second Brigade, 11th Pa. and 1st D. C., tery, 2,414 men.

from the Army of the Potomac, 16 guns, Station, I saw a battery with infantry fire petite, and they fled to the hillsides, and horse artillery, four mountain howitzers, 25 | into a struggling mass of blacks. force numbered 8,000; Brig.-Gen. James of Hampton and Lee at Stony Creek. We Wilson in command.

the depot and a train of flat cars, marched other point. porth, and struck the Petersburg & Lynch- About 1 o'clock on the morning of the

men here. All the wounded were brought off the field, but were captured later, with the ambulances.

The 1st D. C. remained in position until on the morning of July 1. the rest of the command had passed, when we set fire to the depot with some cars, and marched out, acting as rear-guard. That

The poor negroes suffered more than we did. Hundreds of them followed us in spite of orders and protests. They thought their



Col. Spear commanding, comprised the di- day of emancipation had come, and it had for vision, numbering in all, including a bat- many of them. The Confederates had no mercy on man, woman or child if found in Gen. Wilson had with him a division our company. A few days later, at Ream's

wagons, and 25 ambulances. The whole In the morning of the 28th we ran afoul wanted to cross the creek, for it was our The command moved out Jan. 22, with nearest way home. The rebs objected. It the Second Brigade in advance. At Ream's was a fair fight, and both sides drew off. Station we scattered a small force of rebels The 11th suffered severely here. The 1st and made some prisoners. Here we burned lost 20 men, and we crossed the creek at an-

out to the left of the road as skirmishers.

lets commenced zipping in my front.

uted it, flying, over the cornfield.

We maintained the fight for five or six



WILSON'S CAVALRY FORAGING.

burg Railroad, and reached Ford's Depot | 29th the Second Brigade mounted and were | pressed to make another opening. sent to the head of the column. When apabout dark. We captured two trains with locomotives proaching Ream's Station, which we exattached. These we bunched and burned, pected to find in possession of Federal troops,

and spent nearly all the night destroying we ran against a rebel line-of-battle (Gen. fore daylight, and kept in the saddle until on. we arrived as Burksville, about 3 p. m. We destroyed miles of railroad leading to Richmond and towards Lynchburg.

We arrived at Keysville late in the afternoon of the 24th. Here we had to give the

Hampton and W. H. F. Lee had got between | them back to the woods. our division and Wilson.

All this time Wilson was following Kautz, impression that we loaded our guns on one smoking tobacco.

many old men, women, and children-were ground for an hour or so, and in the mean- we stopped for the night. living in box-cars. It was a cruel necessity, time our artillery had come into the fight a In the morning of Christmas Day, 1863, but we had to destroy all rolling-stock; we few hundred yards back of our line. were out for that purpose. As gently and kindly as possible the poor people were made to vacate the cars.



WE BURNED EVERYTHING BEFORE US.

Near Keysville we were joined by Wilson, a hand in the business.

The united command moved out for the opposite side of the river.

We came here for no other purpose than shell exploding behind him one of the pieces and blows. to destroy this bridge, and Kautz with his tearing my blanket from the saddle. Once We were in this hole from the 26th of it was not long until the sore on his hip division was told to do it. We were not over the railroad we had a muddy river to December until Jan. 26, suffering with the broke open anew. Not only that, but he looking for a fight, and did not want one. | cross. It was not very rapid or deep, but | cold and famishing, and being choked and | commenced getting big sores on his breast

I numbered four, and alternately with a stygian slush, and some of them stayed there was no sickness amongst us; we were with the pus from the hip. He suffered tercomrade held eight borses, and we would there. Across the river, then a swamp; but all young and hearty. We were taken out one rible agony, and could deither sleep nor rest. green by turns to the edge of the bluff and | we could take our time now. watch the assault. It was grand to look at The wild ride was over, for the rebels fagged out and hungry, without any acci- box of Dr. Peter's Bfood Vitalizer. He comit from our hill-top, but nasty and terrible shook us after crossing the river. My horse, dents, and not a great deal of excitement. menced using this medicine, and we for the tired and hungry men who advanced a noble six-year-old roan, had stood the There was a train in waiting, with other noticed a daily change for the better. He

to assault. The First Brigade went in on the left, and moves leg after leaving the swamp. I could moved off. The only provender available to sleep. The improvement continued steadthe Second on the right of the bridge. All only take off my furniture, hide it as well as in this remote spot of the United States ily until he got entirely well, and to-day it of Wilson's command were engaged, for I could, and follow the procession on foot. was the golden grains of corn served to us is a pleasure to see him. while the assault was on, the rebel cavalry, It was a sorry-looking outfit that came out on the cob. It did not worry us much, being Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer has puzzled enemy had two batteries in redoubts and James River.

was intense; many men were prostrated with received the order from Wilson to cut loose TIERS, Roxboro, Pa.

men and horses as possible. That was the last we saw of Wilson and his division, but they reached our lines on the James River

The losses in the whole command foot up 1,000 men killed, wounded and missing; 25 ambulances filled with our wounded capt- unjust to Gen. Warren. day we had a running fight, lasting a few ured, our wagon-train burned, our artillery and howitzers captured, not even a wheel saved, and more than 2,000 horses.

Curtis and Capt. Sanford were severely wounded, but managed to reach our lines. Capts. Benson and Chase, wounded at Roanoke Bridge, were captured with the ambulances. The command was out 10 days, and averaged 40 miles a day. -W. H. MAYO, Co. I, 1st D. C. Cav., Hot Springs, S. D.

SOJOURN IN DIXIE. Attempt to Conquer a Rebel Division Got a Yankee Regiment in Trouble.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Reading in your issue of Nov. 1 an account of operations in East Tennessee in 1863, I thought I would like to remind the writer of that article-if he is not aware of it-that the 15th Pa., or a part of it, opened the fight that day near a place called Dandridge. I was a participant in that fight and operations from Chickamauga, Sept. 20, until Dec. 24, 1863, making long and wearisome

We came upon a number of half-breeds-Indians-at or near a little village called Gatlinsburg, Dec. 10. They were just preparing breakfast when we made our unexpected appearance, which spoiled their appoured some hot lead into us for disturbing

After this fight we were scouting on the left flank and rear of Longstreet's army, which was leisurely pursuing its way towards Virginia. Making our way along the French Broad River as far as Newport, East Tenn., having frequent skirmishes with the rebel cavalry and capturing many prisoners, on the night of Dec. 23 we crossed alry corps, we captured a number of his pickets, 13 horses, and 26 head of cattle, and brought them safely to camp, though closely

We joined Gens. Sturgis's and Elliott's commands about four miles from Dandridge, Dec. 24. We were tired and hungry, and were eating what little we had in our haversacks, when a recon scout was brought in. He said there were only 300 rebs on the road. Our Colonel asked for the privilege of ascertaining the truth of the scout's statement, and it was granted. Our horses were in no condition for a running match Warren could not be found. Sheridan then sent orders direct to Griffin to fill the as could be selected were ordered to get ready for the fray.

Our Colonel led us through the woods to a worm fence skirting the woods. - We got through to the middle of the field, and found the rebs on the road as thick as bees. They were the left flank of Gen. Martin's share also. No one complains of either di-

We marched to the middle of the field and formed in line-of-battle for a charge. We immediately discovered we had bitten off more than we could masticate. Seeing the Colonel turn and make a bee-line for a hole in the fence spoke louder than words. We got in considerable of a muddle, all trying to get to the hole at the same time. The bullets flew thick and fast, and the

rebs were very close to us. There was no other way out of that field but by that particular hole in that five-rail fence. It was too high for a jump, and we were too hotly

There were about 10 of the 70 captured on that field, and only one wounded. The latter was exchanged that day. Among the captured was Capt. W. Airy, who, after the track. We commenced moving long be- Mahone's Division), and a fierce battle was suffering 14 months in Libby Prison, returned home and died from the horrible

The 11th was forced back a little by the diseases contracted in that den. Before I got to the hole in the fence I was sudden attack, but instantly rallied. About 200 of the men were dismounted and sent gathered in by a big rebel Colonel. We were taken to the rear and put in charge The 1st all dismounted, and were sent of a guard, and here we were searched horses a rest. We burned depots and trains ahead on the right in skirmish-line. We for money, and anything that took their at Drake's Station and Mossing Ford, sev- had barely got in line when a brigade of fancy was taken away from us. I had \$40, eral saw-mills, a bridge spanning the Little Alabama troops, led by Col. Sanders, and persuaded them to let me keep \$10 of Roanoke, and smaller bridges, a warehouse | charged along the whole line. But we it, which they very reluctantly did. And, filled with cotton, and another filled with stopped their rush and yelling at the same knowing full well that this would not be tobacco. We spared nothing that had the time. The portion of the 11th that re- the last search, when I got an opportunity mained in the saddle went with the skir- I placed that \$10 bill between my skin and Now we learned that Confederate Gens. | mish-line in a counter-charge, and we drove | shirt, and there it lay until I reached Belle Isle, where I invested it in five pounds of It was in this fight the Johnnies got the rice and a five-pound bale of Lynchburg

completing the work of destruction, and day for a week's shooting. The regiment We were soon put in charge of another having a running fight with Hampton and was armed with the Henry rifle, 16 shooters, guard a little further on the road, and here and no doubt they were disagreeably sur- | we were relieved of our overcoats, and then At Keysville, families-I don't know how prised at our rapid firing. We held our we took up our march to a log cabin, where

we were marched to Morristown. There In my front, a few rods away, was a log | was no good cheer; everything looked, and cabin with one large door in the center, was, cold and dreary. I don't think any of parallel with the side of the cabin were corn | us knew it was Christmas.

We were handed over to the Provost rows, the stubble still standing. Between two of these rows I had lain down and commenced pumping out the cartridges, feeling | ing apartments for that night, a two-story | much has been published of late, has folcomparatively safe, when of a sudden buil storage house. In our party was a Tennes- lowers among all classes of society. People I saw the cabin door full of guns, all ap- scouting the day of our little charge at Dan- National renown, like the veteran editor, dridge, and just joined us at this place. He Gen. F. E. Test, Dr. Keithly, a highly repearing to have the drop on me. Our battery in rear must have noticed the fun the had been with Col. Palmer all through this spected physician of Weeping Water, Neb., rebs were having as soon as I did, for a few campaign up to the 24th of December, and and others, seem to believe in this man of was well acquainted with that part of the wonders. shells dropped into that cabin and distribcountry, particularly Morristown.

We were no sooner in the building than in about as nasty a scrape as can be imag- The Captain gave his permission pleasantly | reverence and awe.

and generously. The whole outfit was nearly exhausted. We had been nine days on the road, and retained our blankets. We rested pretty and maimed, writes: "I saw some wonderwhen not fighting were in the saddle or | well until about daybreak, when we heard | ful things to-day; thousands came from far smashing things. What little sleep we got | considerable commotion down-stairs among | and near to see the man of wonders. All is not worth mentioning. It was almost im- the guards. The Captain came up and classes are represented, and all equally enpossible for man or horse to keep awake. ordered us all in line to be counted. When thusiastic over the healing powers of this We were hungry. The Johnnies kept us on he counted two or three times over he was strange man. Many believe, others doubt." who told us that Early's Corps was out for to smash this railroad. My horse slid down safety. Their escape bothered the Captain without end and all to no purpose. At last and about 5 p. m. arrived at the bluffs infantry popping away to swell the chorus. as near as I can remember, about 12 by 18 where they operated on his hip and limb. overlooking the bridge and its defenses on I got out of the saddle and led my horse feet, so full of ventilation that we received "When he was finally sent home, he

day and started for Bristol. This we reached.

heat and from thirst. My regiment lost 50 with the Third Division and save as many THAT LOST OPPORTUNITY. Controversies Over Gen. Warren's Actions

> at Five Forks. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade T. F. McCoy and others claim that I made statements in my late article injurious and

Nothing of the kind was intended. I have a very high opinion of Gen. Warren and his Fifth Corps. Their record previous to mid-Of the 1st D. C. Lieut, Col. Conger, Maj. night of March 31, 1865, is without re-

In writing from memory mostly one is apt to get ahead or behind his story. Such was my case in regard to the time Gen. Warren was removed. My article dealt with Gen. Warren at the particular time, from midnight, March 31, until the close of the engagement, night of April 1, 1865.

There is no argument in bringing up any former engagement. On this particular occasion Gen. Warren had positive orders from Gen. Meade, approved by Gen. Grant, to move to a certain point at once and report to Gen. Sheridan, who was in position to know the need and position of troops, and he was authorized by Gen. Grant to command all forces there operating, and was by Gen. Grant held responsible for the results. Gen. Warren had no choice but to obey.

Gen. Sheridan was informed that Warren ought to reach him by 12 o'clock, midnight, but up to 3 o'clock a. m. nothing had been heard from Warren. The orders were to marches by night and by day and many hairbreath escapes.

attack at daylight. The cavalry began their part promptly by demonstrating on the right flank and front of the enemy.

The Fifth Corps was to attack on the left flank. But instead of hurrying to the front Gen. Warren put his men in bivouac until daylight; then, when they should have been in position, were three miles away. As they broke camp Pickett was falling back and the grand opportunity was lost.

Some of the Fifth Corps men say the roads were muddy and obstructed by led horses and wagons, and it was out of the question to move. Right here is where all the controversy hinges. If Gen. Warren had urged his men to plod

along, they could and would have done it and no questions asked. That they did not French Broad. Pushing up under cover do so is the fault of Gen. Warren alone, and of darkness to the rear of the enemy's cav- why try to make it appear otherwise by citing previous exploits? Now we come to what the Fifth Corps

actually did do when they became engaged. Ayers's Division being nearest struck the enemy first, and was temporarily curled up. Crawford's Division took the wrong direction, and Griffin was following them. This made a gap between Ayers and Crawford which the enemy quickly took advantage of. Gen. Sheridan also observed the gap, and took quick action to remedy it by sending for Warren to change the movement.

already sniffed the fray, and, with the instinct of a soldier, had changed his direction, coming in between Ayers and Crawford. Avers, now rallying his men, with Griffin, swept everything, Crawford coming in for a visions, officers or men there.

Now with citing what Gen. Sherman says regarding the removal of Gen. Warren, I leave the subject:

"It would be an unsafe and dangerous rule to hold the commander of an army in battle to a technical adherence to any rule of conduct for managing his command. He is responsible for results, and holds the lives and reputation of every officer and soldier under his orders as subordinate to the great end-victory.

"The most important events are usually compressed into an hour, a minute, and he cannot stop to analyze his reasons. He must act on the impulse, the convictions of the instant, and should be sustained in his convictions if not manifestly unjust. "The power to command men, and give

vehement impulse to their joint action, is something which cannot be defined in words, but it is plain and manifested in battle; and he who commands an army in chief must choose his subordinates by reason of qualities which can alone be tested in actual

"No one questions the patriotism, integrity, and great intelligence of Gen. Warren. These are attested by a long record of most excellent service; but in the clash of arms at and near Five Forks, March 31 and April 1, 1865, his personal activity fell short of the standard fixed by Gen. Sheridan, on whom alone rested the great responsibility for that and succeeding days.

"My conclusion is that Gen. Sheridan was perfectly justified in his action in this case, and he must be fully and entirely sustained if the United States expects great

victories by her arms in the future." That this is a fair and just conclusion must be admitted by all .- S. A. CLARK, 1st Vt. Cav., Willow Lakes, S. D.

Modern Wonders.-Francis Schlatter, the Alsatian, and his Mysterious Power Cures which have created Excitement. Schlat-Guard, who kindly ushered us to our sleep- ter, the mysterious healer, concerning whom see guide, who nad been captured while of intelligence and education, even men of

Making due allowance for enthusiasm and public excitement, which usually athours, and until we were completely sur- he was coolly planning escape. He had an tend cases of this kind, if only one-tenth or rounded. The order came to mount the uncle living within sight of our temporary one-hundreth part of his reported cures is division. It was here and at this time so prison, whose house he pointed out to us. | founded in fact, we stand confronted with many negroes came to grief; it was pitiful He asked the rebel Captain if he would al- one of the most mysterious phenomenons of to hear their cries for protection. We were low him to visit his uncle the following day. nature, a case which can but fill us with

Our correspondent in Denver, where At dark we all lay down to rest. We still | Schlatter recently worked among the sick

the jump, and there was no time to eat. satisfied that four noble Yanks were miss- A cure which seems almost equally In the saddle we were ordered to charge ing. He was very angry, of course, but he marvelous is reported from Gotham, Wis., in a line of infantry. We did, and they made | could not get it into his thick head how the | a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Syver Hansen, way for us. We rode through eight or ten Yanks got out of that store-room, unless of that city. "Our thirteen-year-old boy miles of timber. Then we crossed a railroad the guard was bribed. By this time the suffered for four years with a scrofulous cut that was 100 feet, easy, from where we brave guide and his companions were well affection of his hip and leg. He had two approached to the rails, but about half as on their way to the Union lines, which I large open sores. Three different doctors steep on the opposite side. We did not stop learned, after my release, they reached in were attending him. We used medicine gracefully, but there was a fearful sight on so much that he concluded the house was they told us that it would be necessary for the track-men and horses piled up so that not a safe place to keep Yankee prisoners in, him to undergo an operation. Anxious as Staunton River on the 25th, and the bridge it appeared almost impossible to get through so we were marched to the outskirts of we were to do all that lay in our power to spanning the river at Roanoke Station. or over them. Artillery began firing can- Morristown, and driven into a miserable, low relieve him, we brought him, two years ago, We approached the bridge from the south, ister and shells at us, and a strong force of log hut-a "charcoal pen." The hovel was, to the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago,

up the bank. He was helped some by a the full benefit of a'll the snows and rains seemed fairly well, and we were happy in the thought that he was cured; but, alas! The division was dismounted for attack. exhausted men and horses went down in the blackened with the smoke. Fortunately and neck. Broken pieces of bone came out

"Last Fall we decided to send for a trial racket bravely, but he absolutely refused to prisoners. Some time after our arrival it began to get a good appetite, and was able

Hoyne Ave. Chicago. Ill.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Line.

All communications for this column will receive due attention, and those found available used as soon as possible. Comrades should write very briefly and to the point, on one side of the paper only, and on matters of general interest. The number of Picket Shots which reach the Editor is so great that room cannot be found for all, however meritorious, and those chosen now cannot find insertion for some little while. Stamps should be inclosed if it is desired that manuscript unavailable be returned.]

Driving Them Out.

H. W. Phelps, 95th Ohio, Westerville, O., writes: "Recent mention of Gen. Alfred Pleasonton brings to mind the campaign in Arkansas and Missouri during September and October, 1864, in driving the commands of Sterling Price, Jeff. Thompson and Quantrell out of their strongholds.

"Gen. Pleasonton had command of the cavalry after leaving Jefferson City. Gen. A. J. Smith had command of the infantry and artillery. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who commanded that department, accompanied the command as far as Lexington, Mo.

"Gen. Blount headed off Price's army at Little Blue River, six miles from Independence, towards Kansas City, on Oct. 24, and Gen. Pleasonton, closing in the rear with his army, dispatched an Aid to Gen. Smith to hasten the infantry and artillery to the scene. They had marched 20 miles and gone into camp at sunset 10 miles south of Independence, and received the orders to move out at 10 p. m. They marched 16 miles, arriving at Little Blue after suprise; but the rebels had made a desperat fight and cut through the line during the arly morning, leaving many dead and w inded on the field.

"The loss in our own cavalr, was also very severe. There was every indi ation on the ground of there having beet a very desperate battle. Gen. Pleasont 1 with Gen. Blount and their forces of cavalry followed the enemy through Missouri and Kansas into the Indian Territory. Our infantry were not sorry to have escaped that battle, although they felt much like fighting with those commands after following after them from Little Rock, Ark., and hearing of the brutal murders of Union men throughout Missouri, at Booneville, Sedalia, California, Harrisonville, and other places.

"At Harrisonville, on the 29th, three of Quantrell's men were caught by our forces, and being recognized by citizens as destaken, while on horseback, to trees, a rope Twenty-second Corps. Col. Schirmer was presently we lay down for sleep, as ordered. were in no condition for a running match with the rebs, so about 70 of as good mounts as could be selected were ordered to get the left. Griffin, that gallant hero, had horses were driven away, leaving the bodies of the men haliging until dead.

"Gen. Pleasonton was a fine-looking officer, and was much liked by the men in his command."

Captured the Colonel.

"Veteran," Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "Here is a sketch of a rebel Colonel I capt- of the same year. Maj. Leander Schamured at Spottsylvania during the battle, May 12, 1864. As our division charged the enemy we came upon them in the woods and got all mixed up. Our batteries, as well as the enemy's, were firing upon us, and it was a it was present at a larger number. At Spottsvery tight place. I spied an officer with several stars upon the lapel of his coat, although not knowing at the time what rank he held. I grabbed his saber and hustled him through the brush, sometimes dragging him bodily, until I came to the opening, when I beheld Gen. Hartranft and staff directing a battery.

"I concluded to present the sword to the my prisoner demanded his saber, desiring to surrender according to the honors of war. I remarked it was not necessary to go into any details about it, and handed the General the sword. In the meantime the rebel struck an attitude, and, as near as I can remember, said:

"'I am Col. Barber, 37th N. C." to send the Colonel back to the rear. This so incensed him that the prisoner quoted words that Shakspere never wrote and

rence I met the General at the Girard House, this city, as a guest at a banquet we held. pleasant time fighting the battles over, but loss among the light artillery batteries. It under more favorable conditions,"

Scattering.

Ella Kyle, Kingfisher, Okla. Ter., wants | 17 wounded. Besides those killed in battle,

U. S. Ky. H. A. (colored.) Thomas Janes, Box 491, Chillicothe, O., wants the names and addresses of the doctors and nurses in the Government hospital at Wheeling, W. Va., in the months of July and August, 1862. Any information will be gratefully received.

Mrs. J. M. Brownson, Victoria, Tex., says: "I have an old saber, captured by my father | Regular Army, resigned Aug. 24, 1862; Col. from an officer in Gen. Banks's army, in Jouisiana. The inscription is much defaced, but | burg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Col. Wm. C. Birney, I can make out 'Lieut. P. H. (?) White, La- resigned, June 12, 1863, and Col. Edward L. ters battery. From his Chicago friend, May Campbell, in command when mustered out. 1, 1862.' I would be glad to return to any

of the family." G. F. Jean, Co. E, 81st Ill., Lick Creek, Ill., writes: "In Comrade John W. Lacock's re- wounded. The regiment, with the 1st N. J. port of the battle of Nashville, Tenn., he 2d N. J., 3d N. J., 10th N. J., and 15th N. J., says it rained on the first day of the fight. He is very much mistaken. On the morn- Division, Sixth Corps. It stood second in ing of the 15th of December, which was the first day of the fight, there was considerable snow on the ground, and it was pretty cold, Crampton's Gap, Fredericksburg, Va., Wilderbut during the day it turned some warmer, ness, and Spottsylvania. Five officers and and most of the snow disappeared. On the 156 men were killed and two officers and 103 morning of the 16th, when we broke camp, men died in the service. Three Colonels of about 6 o'clock, and moved out towards the regiment received the brevets of General. Hood's second position, the moon was shin- James H. Simpson and Edward L. Campbell ing brightly and everything indicated a were brevetted Brigadier-Generals, and Col. beautiful December day, but by 1 or 2 o'clock | Birney was brevetted Major-General. The p. m. it was raining, and it rained the rest regiment is one of the 300 fighting regiments of the day and most of the night, and we given by Col. Fox, its percentage of loss

were, sure enough, drenched." Frank S. Loyd, Fredonia, Ky., says: "About Sept. 13, on my way home from Louisville, Ky., between that city and Princeton, Ky., I lost about 30 photographs -the officers of the 20th Ky. I will liberally reward anyone for information regarding them."

S. D. Pond, Co. C, 45th Ohio, Gorham, Kan., writes: "I desire to correct Comrade A. P. Thompson in Picket Shots of Nov. 21. The Lieutenant, who was serving on Col. Byrd's staff and was killed near Philadelphia, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1863, was Lieut, Thomas Jones, Co. B, 45th Ohio M't'd Inf. I saw him when shot plunge headlong from his horse to the and L-composed of the surplus recruits of ground."

C. F. Duncan, Co. B, 5th Mo. Cav., Calhoun, Mo., has a history of the regimental colors of the 124th Ill., which he will send to the first member of that regiment who will address him.

The 9th Ohio Cav. The regiment was organized at Zanesville

and Camp Dennison, O., from January to December, 1863, for three years' service. It who had followed for two days, made an of that swamp. Two days later I came into fed like hogs. We could put up with it a many by its peculiar efficacy in the treatattack on our rear, but were repulsed. The our old camp at Jones Landing, on the little while longer. We had our heads swelled ment of all blood and constitutional diswith the idea that we were going to be ex- orders. It goes right to the root of the dis- Hamilton was commissioned Colonel. He another on the bridge, commanding every We had confiscated about 5,000 horses changed. The guards always answered our ease. It acts on the blood, eliminating all remained with the command until it was approach. After the first attack we had no during the raid, many of them barehoofed. questions that way. They kept us better its impurities. Nature does the rest-health mustered out, and received in recognition of possible show of accomplishing our purpose, Few of them could stand the rapid march, together by these false promises. But our follows. This remedy cannot be obtained his services the brevet of Brigadier-General. for trains were arriving every 15 minutes at and the most of them were abandoned or train went rolling into the capital of the in drugstores, only local agents handle it. The regiment was in Kilpatrick's Division, so-called Confederacy, and it was many a If there is none in your neighborhood, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland. the station opposite, loaded with troops.

It was a season of drouth, and the heat It was late in the afternoon when Kautz long day before we got out.—Joseph Pon- write to Dr. Peter Fahrney, 112-114 So. Its loss was one officer and 16 men killed long day before we got out.—Joseph Pon- write to Dr. Peter Fahrney, 112-114 So. and two officers and 186 men died.

とのことのこのとのとのとのとのとのとのとのとのとのと If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or

BEAR IN MIND-Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.]

Various Commands.

The 15th N. Y. H. A.

The regiment was organized in New York

City from Oct. 14, 1861, to Dec. 19, 1861, to

serve three years, and Louis Schirmer was

commissioned Colonel. Cos. A, B, C, D and E were previously Lieut.-Col. Senges's battalion of German artillery. Co. F was enlisted for the 12th N. Y. Art. Oct. 14, 1863, the 2d battery reorganizing, the 34th battery organizing, were transferred to the 15th N. Y. H. A., and completed the 12 companies. A portion of the original members were mustered out by detachments as their terms expired, and the organization, partially composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until Aug. 22, 1865. Cos. A and E artillery and infantry at Fort Lyons. In November, 1863, it was assigned to the Second (later the Fourth) Brigade, De Russey's early in the morning. Division, Twenty-second Corps. In March, 1864, it was transferred to the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac. It served in various artillery organizations of the Army of the Potomac until the latter part of May, 1864, when it was transferred to the Third Division, Fifth Corps. It afterward served out as usual and everything made ready for in the Third Brigade, Second Division, attack. Fifth Corps; Co. F, in the Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac; the the tools used in making works of defense, regiment in the First Brigade, Second strapped together and slung across his back. Division, Fifth Corps; Co. M, in the Artillery Perhaps the burden weighed 200 or 300 Brigade, Fifth Corps, and the regiment in pounds. The beast had been without food the Fourth Brigade, De Russey's Division, or water for at least four days. Well, this regiment, was made Lieutenant-Colonel | the twinkling of an eye, and some opened and Aid-de-Camp in April, 1862. Lieut.-Col. fire toward the enemy's line. I happened Adam Senges, whose command was combined to be among the few too scared to get on with other companies to form the 15th N. Y. their feet. I had all I could do just then H. A., resigned in May, 1863. Lieut.-Col. to keep my heart inside. But I did show Michael Wiedrich was brevetted Colonel in March, 1865. He was discharged in June berger died May 27, 1864, of wounds received in action. Maj. Eli Emil Duysing died May 27, 1865, of wounds. The War Department credits the regiment with eight battles, but sylvania, while in the Fifth Corps, the command lost heavily. Col. Fox states that 18 men were killed, 132 wounded, and six reported as missing. At Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, 1864, it lost 13 killed, 75 wounded, and five missing. At White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865, 18 were killed, 81 wounded, beside a number reported missing. Total loss during service, eight officers and 142 General. As I was approaching the latter, men killed and five officers and 225 men order had been restored, and the Colonel had

The 1st Battery, N. Y. Ind'p't L. A. This battery was organized at Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1861, to serve three years. It veteranized at the expiration of its term, and was retained in the service until June

23, 1865. Capt. Terrance J. Kennedy, who recruited the battery, was promoted to be "The General commanded one of his staff | Major of the 3d N. Y. Art. in January, 1862, and was succeeded in command of the battery by Capt. Andrew Cowan. The battery served in W. F. Smith's Division, Army of language that would not look well in the Potomac; in same division, Fourth print. I told him not to be uneasy, and Corps, Army of the Potomac; in Second Dimake himself at home, as he would be well vision, Army of the Potomac; in the Artilcared for. So I left him, and returned to the lery Brigade, Sixth Corps; in the Army of the Shenandoah; in the Twenty-second "A quarter of a century after the occur- Corps, and was in the Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, when mustered out. The War Department credits the command with I reminded him of the incident, and he re- 19 battles. It was known as "Cowan's batmembered it as vividly as though it hap- tery," in honor of its brave Captain, and is pened but a fortnight ago. We had a given by Col. Fox as being fifth in point of

had two officers and 16 men killed. Its

heaviest loss in any single engagement was

at Cedar Creek, where six were killed and

the address of Guilford White, Co. H, 3d | the battery lost 38 men by disease, in prison, The 4th N. J.

The regiment was organized at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 9, 1861, to serve three years; veteranized, and was retained in service until July 9, 1865. The commanders of the regiment were: Col. James H. Simpson, a graduate of West Point and an officer of the Wm. B. Hatch, killed in action at Fredericks-At Gaines's Mill, while in Slocum's Division. Sixth Corps, the regiment's loss was particularly heavy, 52 being killed or mortally formed the First New Jersey Brigade, First point of loss in the brigade. Besides at Gaines's Mill, the regiment lost heavily at being over 14.4 of its total enrollment.

The 11th Ohio. This regiment was organized in accord-

ance with orders from the War Department authorizing the four companies of the 6th Ohio Cav., then on detached duty, to be recruited to the maximum standard of a battalion, and designated the 1st Independent Battalion of Ohio Cavalry. A battalion of four companies-E, F, G, and Hwas organized at Camp Dennison and Camp Chase, O., during June and July, 1863, to serve three years, and the two battalions consolidated and designated the 11th Ohio Cav. Later three more companies-I, K, the regiment, were organized in June, 1864. Cos. A, B, C and D were mustered out April 1, 1865, by reason of expiration of their terms of enlistment, and the other companies retained in service until July 14, 1866. Lieut.-Col. William O. Collins commanded the regiment until mustered out, April 1, 1865, when the old companies were discharged. The command then devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Mackey, who remained with the regiment during the remainder of its service. The total loss was

BATES' RHEUMATIC FOOT DRAFTS, and Hountain Herb Compound. Will positively cure Rheamatism in any part of the system. The Foot Drafts can be worn in any shoes. One Pair Mailed FREE, CURE CO., So. Boston, Mass. Mention The National Tribune.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

Mysterious Sound That Threw a Brigade into Confusion.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It was at Brandy Station, May 14, 1864, that the order was given to break camp and march toward the Wilderness. The writer belonged to the Sixth Corps and the 6th N. Y. H. A. The corps was then in command of Gen. Sedgwick. Our regiment was used the same as infantry and armed with Springfields, and was brigaded with a regiment of Germans who went as substitutes from New York City. They were the wildest lot of fellows that I ever saw, and to keep them quiet was an impossibility, no matter what the danger might be or how near the enemy.

Our brigade was detailed to guard the supply train. It consisted of 600 wagonsmule teams-with negro drivers. We covered the distance, 100 miles, in two days and nights, making but one short stop, arriving at the Wilderness barefooted, as we had thrown our shoes away on the march.

We were at once called into action, and got our feet somewhat scorched, as the rebels had set the woods on fire. After two days of hard fighting the enemy fell back.

Our next heavy battle was at Spottsylvania. Here was where we got scared. Our sleep had been very limited from the 4th up to this date, May 12. About 4 p. m. the when assigned to this regiment were on duty order was given for our brigade to move four at Fort Lyons, and the other companies were | miles to the left. In a steady downpour of sent there as soon as their organization was rain, with the mud almost knee-deep, we completed. The command served as heavy marched, and some time after dark we reached our destination and relieved troops that had been holding the position since

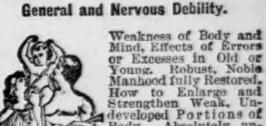
This was in a dense piece of woods and afforded good protection, as the work was made of large trees. The enemy was not far away, as we could occasionally see dim lights flickering through the woods from their line. Our pickets were stationed

We had with us a pack mule. He carried

some bravery by poking the muzzle of my musket through a crack in the breastworks and blazing away at our own pickets. But that horrible noise. No one could ac-

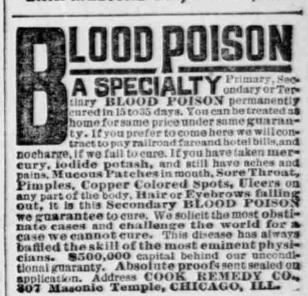
count for it. We first thought the rebels were about to pounce over the works onto us. Next we surmised we were surrounded by the ghosts of all the dead soldiers on that horrible battlefield. As we became more calm we concluded that the heavens and earth were passing away with a mighty noise, and the last days were at hand about this time. The pickets came tumbling over the breastworks, and with much anger threatened to open fire on us. The German regiment fired and broke ranks and fled to the rear, and we never saw them again. After had his laugh out, he insisted that the pickets go back to their posts. But not one could be induced to return. Two had been wounded from our firing. A new lot was detailed and sent out, and order prevailed once more. We were told to lie down as before, and the Colonel added:

"If that - mule brays again to-night I'll shoot him .- JOHN J. MCFALL, Wakefield, O.



Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, ex-planation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free. ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Benefits in a day.



I will send FREE to any man the prescription, A sure cure for all weakness in yonug or old men. Cures Failing Mandood, Nervous Weakness, and kindred Diseases in 15 days; disease never returns. Will also furnish remedies if desired. Correspondence private. Address T. C. Barnes. News Dealer, Box 352, Marshall, Mich.



R.DIN'S Celebrated Female Powders never fail. dies have failed. Particulars 4 cents. DR. S. T. DIX. Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

Sure Cure at home; book free, Dr. W. S. Rice, Box I, Smithville, N. Y.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free, Address, C. J. Mason, Eox, 519, New York City, N. Y. Mention The National Tribune.

WANTED-ADDRESSES.

WANTED-By Henry Jones, Liberty Hill, Tenn. The addresses of members of Co. I, 4th N. Y. Art., who enlisted in September, 1864, in said company.

WANTED-Addresses of comrades of Solomon B. Smith, of Co. B, 65th Ill. Information wanted to establish pension claim by his daughter, Mrs. Ger-trude Cannon, Wiota, Iowa. 748-3

WANTED-Any comrade who served as a soldier at Camp Butler, Ill., would confer a favor upon me for his postoffice address, as it is of great importance to me.—John Ruckelshausen, Florence, Pinal County